

THE GREAT COLORADO RIVER

The great Colorado river is the largest stream, both in drainage area and discharge, that flows wholly within the arid portion of the United States. It is formed by the junction of the Grand and Gila rivers, the latter of which is formed by the junction of the Colorado and Wyoming rivers. The Colorado river is formed by the junction of the Grand and Gila rivers, the latter of which is formed by the junction of the Colorado and Wyoming rivers. The Colorado river is formed by the junction of the Grand and Gila rivers, the latter of which is formed by the junction of the Colorado and Wyoming rivers.

TWO AND A QUARTER BILLION GALLONS A MINUTE.

Measurements of the flow near Yuma show that the river sometimes discharges a minimum of about 3000 cubic feet per second. Its maximum discharge is about 100,000 cubic feet per second. The river is supplied mainly by melting snows, which sometimes melt in great quantities in June, and the low water season is in the winter, when the sources are frozen.

The river is navigated, and of late from its mouth to the Needles by flat-bottom, stern-wheel boats, which sometimes run in great numbers. It is a difficult and precarious task to make it almost useless at low water. The channel is so broad, shallow and changeable that boats are continually running aground, sometimes being nearly a week in advancing ten or fifteen miles. In times of high water the swift current greatly impedes the progress of the boats. Wherever wagon transportation is possible, this is preferred to the river.

The chief obstacle to the utilization of the waters of this basin are: First, the great fluctuation in discharge; second, the paucity of land that can be reached by them; third, the large quantity of sediment, making impracticable any diversion on a small scale. A comprehensive project is here presented, which, if upon investigation, is found impracticable, will suggest some of the difficulties, and will also greatly improve navigation at all seasons of the year.

The development of the mineral resources, in which this country is rich, is greatly hampered by the great fluctuations in the flow of the river. The proposed plan will completely solve both problems.

SEMI-TROPICAL CLIMATE.
All of the land that can be irrigated from the lower Colorado may be regarded as having a semi-tropical climate, where the growing season for most products continues the year round—the requirements for water, however, being greater in the summer season than in the winter. It is here assumed that the maximum use in July will be twice as great as the minimum use in January.

It is probable that with proper regulation the Colorado river will be able to furnish a continuous stream of water for industrial use, varying from 1000 cubic feet per second in winter to 20,000 cubic feet per second in summer. In periods of excessive discharge, allowing the great floods of wet years to sweep to the sea as at present. This will be sufficient to irrigate 1,000,000 acres of land, or so far in excess of the requirements below the Grand Canyon that no restriction need be put upon storage and diversion of water from the tributaries of the Colorado.

A considerable portion of the valleys of the lower Colorado are easily flooded plains subject to occasional inundations, and rough, gravelly foothills with soil unsuitable for cultivation. There are also considerable areas of sand dunes, and some tracts rendered barren by alkali. All these it is proposed to reclaim by impounding upon them the silt which annually passes down the Colorado river.

SERIES OF DAMS.
The general plan here proposed is the provision of a series of reservoirs on the Colorado river by the construction of high dams at numerous points where the topography is favorable and where the possible area is large. All of these dams will be provided with large sluiceways through the base, in order that the stored water may be drawn off, together with their land of fill, whenever it is found desirable to do so. The reservoirs will serve as settling basins for sediment. The dams will also be utilized to raise the waters into canals, for the purpose of enclosing more irrigable lands by such canals and of giving them a velocity sufficient to carry a large amount of sediment in suspension until it can be deposited upon the divide. The sludge given off by the reservoirs will depend largely upon the character of the soil, and will be the highest permeable without involving destructive erosion. The Colorado river is so silted that reservoirs of enormous capacity may be constructed without involving danger of impracticable height. At any time, by opening the sluiceways of the reservoirs, the water may be quickly cut off a channel through the deposited sediment from the upper end of the reservoir to the sluiceway, thus being the longest dimension and deepest part of the reservoir in all cases form an important part of this storage capacity, and to this extent every reservoir can be permanently kept clear of sediment without expense. With this exception, each reservoir is expected to gradually fill; when this occurs it is proposed to draw down the surface of the reservoir permanently 20 to 40 feet, and to convert all of the reservoir site except the river channel into irrigated farming land. If necessary, construct another reservoir for storage purposes higher up on the stream. This policy will greatly increase the arable area. It will then be practicable, whenever desired, to close the sluices and inundate all of the agricultural land in each filled reservoir and thus fertilize it, as is naturally done by the river Nile for the valley. This is done artificially in some parts of Europe and Africa. With the deep, alluvial soil, semi-tropical climate, arid atmosphere, abundant water supply, and the possibility of fertilizing the fields every year without expense, it is believed that such regions can be farmed the year round, and several crops taken off annually, an average production being thus attained entirely without precedent in history.

Notice of Contest.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Tucson, Arizona,
February 20, 1904.
A sufficient affidavit of contest having been filed in this office on February 11, 1904, by George McClelland against Desert Land Entry No. 302, made at Tucson, Arizona, on January 21, 1900, by Thomas Lowe, and for the NE 1/4 of Sec. 26, T. 9 S., R. 21 W., G. & S. R. M. & B. In said affidavit it is alleged that the said Thomas Lowe, contestant of the said tract of land, and of said entry No. 302, has not expended the sum of \$5 per acre on said tract, and is required by law that he has made no ditch or canal over which water may run to irrigate said tract of land; that he has made no borders or other improvements of that kind; that he has no lateral or distance of any kind connecting with any of the main company's ditch or canal; that he has not irrigated said land; that he has not prepared for cultivation nor has he cultivated 1/3 of said tract of land as the law requires, for the past three years; that the said Thomas Lowe has not complied with the law as respects the said Desert Land Entry No. 302, in any particular; that the said entry, as now made, having been made on or about the 26th day of July, 1903, in the town of Yuma, Arizona, and that different sections have been made and it is found that all of his relatives, except one brother, live in Ireland, and the said brother resides in St. Paul, Minn., and for the above reasons it is asked that notice of contest be given by publication, personal service not being possible. Upon the above affidavit a hearing has been ordered and the request for publication granted, and all parties of interest are hereby notified that hearing of said case will be had at the United States Land Office in the city of Tucson, Arizona, at 2 p. m. on April 28, 1904, and that testimony in the case will be taken before the Clerk of the District Court at his office in the town of Yuma, at 10 o'clock a. m. of April 21, 1904.
JOHN H. BAUMAN, Receiver.
First publication March 2, 1904.

Notice for Publication

Homestead Entry No. 4041.
Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Tucson, Arizona,
February 21, 1904.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court at his office in Yuma, Arizona, Monday, April 26, 1904, viz:
John N. Thomas, of Yuma, Arizona, for the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 20, T. 9 S., R. 21 W., G. & S. R. M. & B. He claims the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Charles Brodlove, Herman D. Brodlove, John I. Daniel and Rufus W. Moss, all of Yuma, Arizona.
MILTON R. MOORE, Register.
First publication February 17, 1904.

Mining locations, conforming to the new mining laws, for sale at the Sentinel office.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT, Territory of Arizona, in and for Yuma County.
Louise Willenber, Plaintiff,
Charles P. Willenber, Defendant.
Action brought in the District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for Yuma County, and the complaint filed in said Yuma County, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.
In the name of the Territory of Arizona, to Charles P. Willenber, defendant, greeting:
You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the county of Yuma, and answer the complaint therein filed with the clerk of said court, at Yuma, in said county, on or before the first publication thereof, or in all other cases within thirty days thereafter, the times above mentioned being exclusive of the day of service or judgment by default will be taken against you.
The above named land and seal of the District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for Yuma County, this 16th day of February, A. D. 1904.
THOS. D. MOLLOY,
Clerk of said District Court.
First publication Feb. 17, 1904.

Articles of Incorporation of the American Switch and Signal Co.

ARTICLE I.
The undersigned, A. J. Gutzler, W. A. Bondurant, H. MacLavenport, C. W. Borden and P. B. McCabe hereby associate themselves together and execute these articles of incorporation for the purpose of forming a corporation under the laws of the Territory of Arizona, the name of which corporation shall be the American Switch and Signal Co., and its principal place of business shall be at Yuma, County of Yuma, Territory of Arizona, with branch offices at such other place or places as its Board of Directors shall hereafter designate.

ARTICLE II.
The general nature of the business of said company shall be to acquire, own and operate patents and patent rights of any and all kinds of mechanical devices, but especially devices pertaining to and intended for electric signals; to erect, own, operate, lease and sell telephone and telegraph lines; to build railroads, tramways and electric roads, and canals, and to conduct any or all of the business above named in Arizona, or any other state or territory in the United States, or in any foreign country.

ARTICLE III.
The capital stock of said company shall consist of \$1,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of the par value of \$1.00 each. Said stock, upon issuance, to be paid in cash or its equivalent in property conveyed to said company, or for services for said company, and shall be forever non-assessable.

ARTICLE IV.
This corporation shall commence business within the Articles of Incorporation are filed with the County Recorder of said Yuma County, and the Secretary of the Territory of Arizona, and it shall continue for 25 years thereafter.

ARTICLE V.
The affairs of this corporation shall be directed by a board of directors composed of five stockholders who shall be elected annually on the first Monday in January of each year, and until such election, A. J. Gutzler, W. A. Bondurant, H. MacLavenport, C. W. Borden and P. B. McCabe shall act as such directors.

ARTICLE VI.
The highest amount of indebtedness and liability to which this corporation shall subject itself shall be the sum of \$5,000.

ARTICLE VII.
The private property of the stockholders of this corporation shall be exempt from the debts of this corporation.

ARTICLE VIII.
These Articles of Incorporation may be amended by a majority vote of the stockholders of this corporation at any regular meeting of the stockholders or any other meeting called for that purpose, and the amendments shall be filed with the County Recorder of said County of Yuma, and printed as required by law.

ARTICLE IX.
The directors of this corporation may adopt by-laws for this purpose at their first meeting; election of directors and stockholders meeting annually shall be held annually on the first Monday in January of each year.

Witness our hands and seals this 18th day of March, 1904.
A. J. GUTZLER, [Seal]
W. A. BONDURANT, [Seal]
H. MACLAVENTPORT, [Seal]
C. W. BORDEN, [Seal]
P. B. MCCABE, [Seal]
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Los Angeles, } ss
On this 18th day of March, 1904, before me, Frank S. Adams, a Notary Public in and for said County of Los Angeles, State of California, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared A. J. Gutzler, W. A. Bondurant, H. MacLavenport, C. W. Borden and P. B. McCabe, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.
Notary Public in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California.
Recorded at request of J. W. Dorrington, at 2:15 p. m., March 23, A. D. 1904.
C. P. CRONIN,
County Recorder.

Notice for Publication

Homestead Entry No. 4059.
Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Tucson, Arizona,
March 15, 1904.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court at his office in Yuma, Arizona, on Tuesday, April 26, 1904, viz:
Catherine Shaw, of Yuma, Arizona, for the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 2, T. 8 S., R. 21 W., G. & S. R. M. & B. She claims the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Lawrence E. Karr, Johnathan C. Jones, Henry C. Kester and William L. Riet, all of Yuma, Arizona.
MILTON R. MOORE, Register.
First publication March 15, 1904.

Notice for Publication

Homestead Entry No. 3836.
Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Tucson, Arizona,
April 6, 1904.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court at his office in Yuma, Arizona, on Saturday, May 21, 1904, viz:
John Lyall, of Yuma, Arizona, for the N. 1/4 E. 1/4 and N. 1/4 NW. 1/4, Sec. 12, T. 9 S., R. 21 W., G. & S. R. M. & B. He claims the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Thomas Lyall, Mulford Winsor, Sylvester B. Rhoads and Frank Webster, all of Yuma, Arizona.
MILTON R. MOORE, Register.
First publication April 6, 1904.

Notice for Publication

Homestead Entry No. 4041.
Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Tucson, Arizona,
February 21, 1904.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court at his office in Yuma, Arizona, Monday, April 26, 1904, viz:
John N. Thomas, of Yuma, Arizona, for the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 20, T. 9 S., R. 21 W., G. & S. R. M. & B. He claims the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Charles Brodlove, Herman D. Brodlove, John I. Daniel and Rufus W. Moss, all of Yuma, Arizona.
MILTON R. MOORE, Register.
First publication February 17, 1904.

HEALTH

"I don't think we could keep house without Theodor's Black-Draught. We have used it in the best of health. I have not had a doctor in the house for that length of time. It is a doctor in itself and always ready to make a person well and happy."—JAMES HALL, Jacksonville, Ill.

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No DOCTOR

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THEODOR'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

NOTICE OF HEARING PETITION.

IN THE PROBATE COURT
of the County of Yuma,
Territory of Arizona.

In the matter of the estate of Abbot G. Fraker, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that William A. Bowles, a creditor, has filed in this Court his petition praying that Letters of Administration be granted to him and that the same will be heard at the April term of said Court, to wit: on Monday the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Courtroom of said Court, in the County of Yuma, Territory of Arizona, and all persons interested in said estate are notified then and there to appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.
Dated April 19, 1904.
[SEAL] D. L. DE VANE,
Clerk.

Desert Land, Final Proof—Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office, Tucson, Arizona,
March 23, 1904.
Notice is hereby given that Aaron Ault, of Yuma, Arizona, has filed his intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 3171, for the S. E. 1/4 N. W. 1/4 Sec. 26, T. 9 S., R. 21 W., G. & S. R. M. & B. before the Clerk of the District Court in Yuma, Arizona, on Wednesday, the 27th day of April, 1904. He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land:
Charles Hallance, Edwin E. Balch, Howard B. Winchester, and James H. Hobbs, all of Yuma, Arizona.
MILTON R. MOORE
Register.
First publication March 23, 1904.

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MARKET

David Balsz, Proprietor.

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For circular giving details, write JOHN SKRANTZ, Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island System, Chicago, Ill. m3-31

Notice of Contest.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.

Tucson, Arizona, April 9, 1904.

A sufficient affidavit of contest having been filed in this office on December 18, 1903, by Joseph P. Gaster against the homestead entry of John Smith, the same being No. 1287, made June 6, 1903, at the Tucson, Arizona, Land Office, for the SE 1/4 of Sec. 26, T. 10 S., R. 25 W., G. & S. R. M., in which it is alleged that the said John Smith has wholly failed to make settlement upon or to reside upon, improve or cultivate the land embraced in his said entry, or any part thereof; that he has been absent therefrom for more than six months since making said entry and that he has wholly abandoned the same for more than six months last past; that said tract is not settled upon and cultivated by said party as required by law and that said alleged abandonment, failure to improve and cultivate has not been caused by the entryman's employment in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States during any of the said years.

Upon this affidavit a hearing was ordered, but now comes the contestant and files a further affidavit showing that service of notice can not be made upon the defendant for the reason that his whereabouts are unknown and that he cannot be found and asking that notice of hearing be given by publication. It is therefore ordered that said notice be published in the Yuma Sentinel, a paper of general circulation published in the county wherein the land in controversy is situated, and all parties of interest are hereby notified that the hearing of the case will be had at the U. S. Land Office in the city of Tucson at 2 p. m., June 7, 1904, and that testimony in the said case will be taken before the Clerk of the District Court, at his office in the town of Yuma, at 10 a. m., June 1, 1904.

John H. Bauman, Receiver.

First publication, April 19, 1904.

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Latest Mining Location Blanks at the Sentinel Office